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***Kiwiaesthetus*, a new genus of Euaesthetinae from New Zealand
(Coleoptera: Staphylinidae)**

100th contribution to the knowledge of Euaesthetinae

Volker PUTHZ

A b s t r a c t

Kiwiaesthetus, a new genus of Euaesthetini, tribe Austroesthetini, endemic to New Zealand is described, including the type species, *K. kuscheli* sp. n., together with *K. carltoni* sp. n., *K. biimpressus* sp. n., *K. kieneri* sp. n., *K. lescheni* sp. n., *K. ramsayi* sp. n. and *K. whitehorni* (Broun) comb. n.

Z u s a m m e n f a s s u n g

Kiwiaesthetus, eine neue Gattung der Euaesthetini, Tribus Austroesthetini, endemisch in Neuseeland, wird beschrieben (Typusart: *K. kuscheli* sp. n.), zusammen mit 5 weiteren neuen Arten: *K. carltoni* sp. n., *K. biimpressus* sp. n., *K. kieneri* sp. n., *K. lescheni* sp. n., *K. ramsayi* sp. n. und einer neuen Kombination: *K. whitehorni* (Broun) comb. n.

Key-words: Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Euaesthetinae, new genus, *Kiwiaesthetus*, New Zealand.

I n t r o d u c t i o n

The Staphylinid subfamily Euaesthetinae is distributed worldwide and is of special interest, since some of the genera are examples of the amphinematic distribution type. Apart from genera of worldwide distribution (*Edaphus* MOTSCHULSKY, *Octavius* FAUVEL, *Stenaesthetus* SHARP) several genera are restricted to Australia, New Zealand and Chile. A phylogenetic analysis of the subfamily is in progress (CLARKE, pers. commun.). The current systematics follow a traditional typological concept and is adopted here. Following this concept Austroesthetini are characterized by the tarsal formula 4-4-4 and an unmarginated abdomen.

Some New Zealand Euaesthetinae belong to a new genus, which is described here under the name *Kiwiaesthetus* gen. n., type species *K. kuscheli* sp. n.. Six further new species are also described. One previously named species, which is included in the new genus, has a variable history:

Described 1912 by BROUN as "*Dimerus whitehorni*", 1933, erroneously placed in the genus *Stenaesthetus* by SCHEERPELTZ, 1939, in *Agnosthaetus* by BERNHAUER and in 1996 regarded as a *Mesoesthetus* (NEWTON in: KLIMASZEWSKI et al.) it is now identified as belonging to the new genus *Kiwiaesthetus*.

Abbreviations: cP = coll. Puthz (in MHNG); DE = distance between eyes; DSIR = Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Entomology Division, Auckland; EL = elytral length; EW = elytral width; HT = holotype; HW = head width; LE = length of eyes; MHNG = Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Geneva; PL = pronotal length; PM = proportional measurements (1 unit = 0.085 mm); PT = paratype; PW = pronotal width; SEMK = Snow Entomological Museum, Kansas; SL = sutural length; TL = length of temples.

Taxonomic part

***Kiwiaesthetus* gen. nov.**

Type species: *Kiwiaesthetus kuscheli* sp. n.

This new genus belongs to the tribe Austroesthetini because all the tarsi are 4-segmented and the abdomen is completely unmarginated.

Description: Small, apterous, reddish-brown species (Length: 1.7-2.6 mm).

Head large, eyes very large, broadened anteriorly, much longer than temples, consisting of large ommatidia (figs 4, 5), frons broadly convex, densely reticulate, neck distinctly separated. Gular suture triangularly divergent anteriorly. Labrum (fig. 9) distinctly denticulate anteriorly, mandibles slender, acute and with an acute medial internal tooth (fig. 6). Maxillary palpi 4-segmented (fig. 10). Labium (fig. 8) sub-triangularly emarginate anteriorly, anterior sides rounded (no triangular projection as in *Austroesthetus* and *Mesoaesthetus*). Antennae 11-segmented, last segments distinctly separated (fig. 7).

Pronotum (figs 2, 3) slightly narrower than head, longer than broad, sides convex in anterior half, very slightly concave posteriorly. Surface even or with 1 or 2 small impressions, densely reticulate with few setiferous punctures. Anterior margin of prosternum smooth, prosternal process narrow, triangular.

Elytra short, trapezoidal (fig. 2), no separate epipleurae, no sutural margins. Wings absent. Surface densely reticulate and moderately coarsely punctate. Mesosternum about as long as metasternum, mesosternal process narrow, acute, metasternal process the same, mesocoxae narrowly separated, metacoxae contiguous.

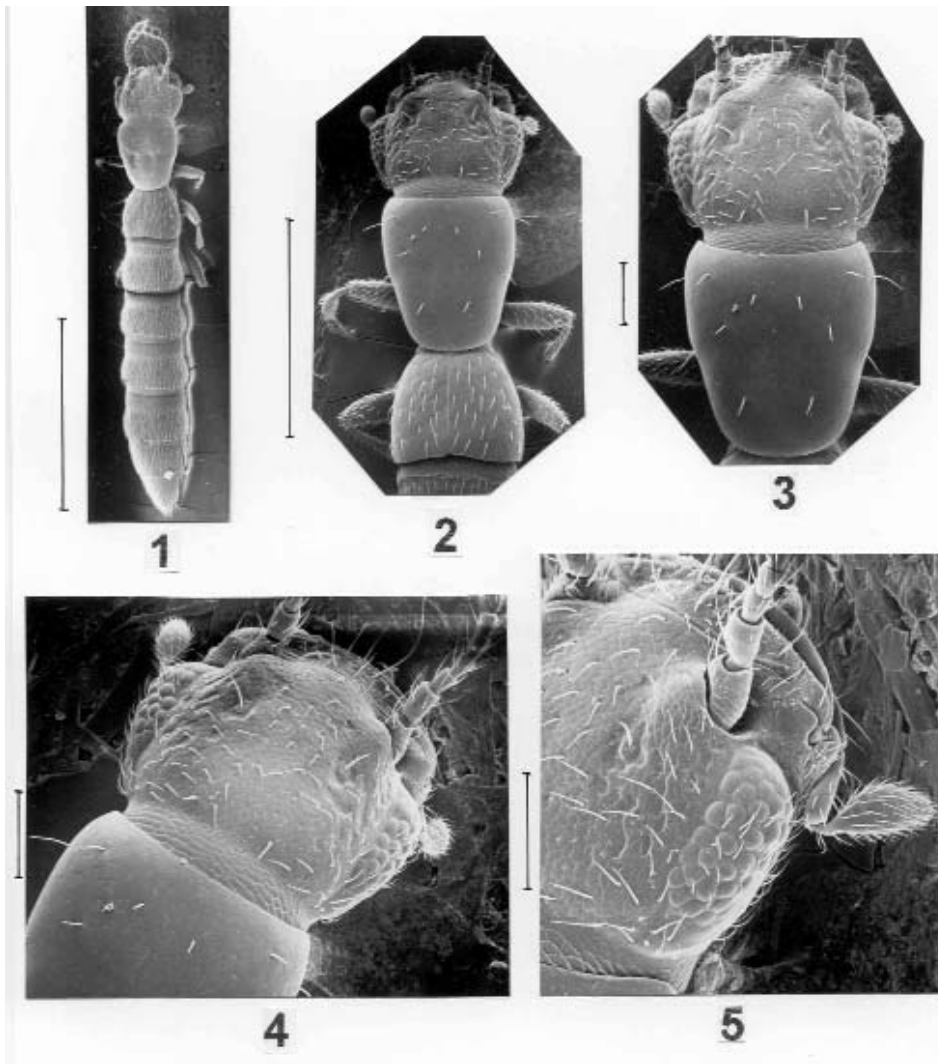
Abdomen cylindrical, unmarginated, densely punctate and pubescent (fig. 1).

Legs short, simple, tarsi simple, 4-segmented.

Male: Last sternites with medial impressions differently set with short, stout setae (figs 21-26). Sternite 8 with a deep posterior emargination (figs 17, 20). Sternite 9 (fig. 19) strongly triangularly narrowed with an acute apex and with 2 strong lateral setae in apical fifth, 2 other longer but less stout setae apicolaterally and with a fine lateral setation apicolaterally. Tergite 10 rounded apically. Sperm pump spindle-like, weakly sclerotized. Aedeagus (figs 11-16, 18) with a distinct median lobe and distinctly delimited simple parameres with 3-4 apical setae. Median lobe with some lateral setae in basal half and (mostly) more ventral setae on anterior portion.

Female: Sternite 8 more or less triangularly projecting apically. Valvifer pointed. Tergite 10 rounded or triangular apically. Spermatheca weakly sclerotized, consisting of a short tube leading into a round reservoir.

Comparative notes: *Kinaesthetus* gen. n. may be separated from *Austroesthetus* OKE and *Chilioesthetus* SAIZ by the completely unmarginated abdomen (segment 3 is also unmarginated), lateral setation of the median lobe, simple apicolateral setation of sternum 9 and simple parameres; from *Mesoaesthetus* CAMERON by the deeply emarginate 8th



Figs. 1-5: *Kiwiaesthetus biimpressus* n. sp. (♀-PT, Haast Pass): Habitus (1), forebody (2), head and pronotum (3), head (4), right half of head (5).- Scale: 1 = 1 mm; 2 = 0.5 mm; 3 = 0.2 mm; 4 = 0.1 mm; 5 = 0.1 mm

sternite of males, simple outline of labium and the presence of parameres of the aedeagus; finally from *Tasmanosthetus* PUTHZ, which may be its sister genus, by large, coarsely faceted, anteriorly broadened eyes, reduction of pronotal setation, lack of delimited epipleurae and simple posterior margin of tergite 8.

Ecology: The genus is endemic to New Zealand, where it was found in mountainous rain forests, *Nothofagus*-, *Dracophyllum*-, *Metrosideros*-, *Laurelia*-, *Cryptogam*- and tussock litter and in moss.

Etymology: The prefix “Kiwi” indicates the endemic nature of the new genus, the suffix “aesthetus” its taxonomic position in the Euaesthetinae.

***Kiwiaesthetus kuscheli* sp. n.** (figs 6-11, 22)

Type material: Holotype (♂): New Zealand: OL: M^cKerrow Range at Makarora, 1150 m, sifted litter, 23.I.1978, G. Kuschel 78/51. Paratypes: 3 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀ same data as holotype; 1 ♂: WD/OL: Haast Pass, summit, 560 m, litter, ground plants & decayed wood, 22.I.1978, G. Kuschel 78/48; 2 ♀♀, 1 ♀: WD: Haast Pass, in Cryptogam litter, 21.X.1970, D. S. Horning.- HT and PTT in DSIR, 5 PTT in cP.

Description: Length: 2.2-2.6 mm (forebody: 1.0-1.1 mm). Reddish brown, shiny. Antennae and maxillary palpi yellowish, legs light brown.

PM of the HT: WH: 52; DE: 41; EL: 20; TL: 4; PW: 46; PL: 55; EW: 45; EL: 35; SL: 29.

Male: Sternites 3-5 slightly less densely punctate in posterior middle than laterally. Sternite 6 with a short posteromedian impression with short and stout setae, posterior margin slightly emarginate medially. Sternite 7 with a long medial impression densely set with short, stout setae, posterior margin slightly emarginate medially (fig. 22). Sternite 8 with a deep and moderately broad apical emargination nearly in posterior half (depth of emargination: length of sternite = 20.5: 43). Sternite 9 triangularly pointed. Tergite 10 narrowly rounded apically. Aedeagus (fig. 11), parameres with 4 apical setae.

Female: Sternite 8 rounded apically. Valvifer pointed. Tergite 10 triangular.

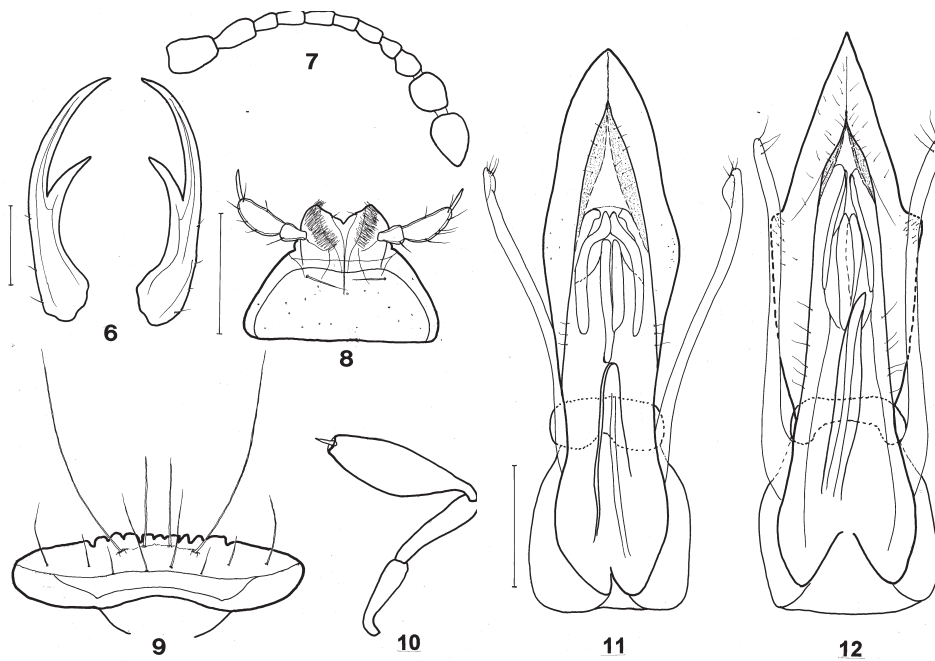
Head distinctly broader than pronotum and elytra, eyes very large, temples one fifth as long as eyes, frons convex with two short divergent impressions behind antennal tubercles, surface densely reticulate and sparsely and very finely punctate. Antennae (fig. 7) short, when reflexed slightly extending beyond the middle of pronotum. Pronotum much longer than broad, strongly narrowed behind, an oval impression medially just before the middle, surface densely reticulate with 8 dorsal and 4 lateral setiferous punctures. Elytra strongly trapezoidal, broader than long, moderately coarsely and moderately sparsely punctate, diameter of punctures about as wide as basal cross-section of antennal segment 4, interstices on average twice as wide as diameter of punctures, nearly smooth (traces of almost extinct ground sculpture can be seen at higher magnification). Abdomen finely and densely punctate and pubescent, interstices mostly somewhat wider than diameter of punctures.

Comparative notes: This new species belongs to a complex of very closely related species which are characterized by the medial impression of the pronotum, the secondary sexual characters of the male abdomen and by the aedeagus having a navicular median lobe. It is distinguished from the relatives of this complex by the aedeagus, from *K. kieneri* sp. n. by its length and less dense abdominal punctation, from *K. biimpresus* sp. n. and *K. carltoni* sp. n. by the single medial impression of the pronotum, from all others by the aedeagus.

Etymology: Named in honour of its collector, G. Kuschel, the well known explorer of New Zealand's insect fauna.

***Kiwiaesthetus lescheni* sp. n.** (figs 12, 21)

Type material: Holotype (♂): New Zealand: NC: Arthur's Pass, 2.9 km N Bealey, 840 m, 42°55.0 S, 171°33.0 E, berlese Nothofagus litter, 11.I.1998, R. Leschen & C. Carlton; 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀-paratypes: ibidem 900 m, berlese Nothofagus/Dracophyllum leaf litter, 11.I.1998, idem.- HT and TT in SEMK, 4 PTT in cP.



Figs. 6-12: *Kiwiaesthetus kuscheli* n. sp. (6-11, PT), *K. lescheni* n. sp. (12, Arthur's Pass): mandibles (6), antenna (7), labium (8), labrum (9), maxillary palpus (10) ventral aspect of aedeagus (11, 12).- Scale = 0.1 mm (6 = 7; 8-9-12)

Description: Length : 2.1-2.5 mm. PM of the HT: WH: 52; DE: 40; EL: 21; TL: 3; PW: 48; PL: 53; EW: 47; EL: 37; SL: 32.

Male: Sternites 3-5 with a small impunctate area posteromedially. Sternite 6 with a broad impression in posterior middle, of which the carinate sides are prominent, diverging and slightly projecting posteriad, impression with short, stout setae, posterior margin slightly emarginate. Sternite 7 with a moderately broad median impression in posterior half, densely set with short and stout setae (fig. 21). Sternite 8 with a deep and moderately broad emargination in nearly apical half (20: 45). Sternite 9 triangularly pointed. Tergite 10 narrowly rounded apically. Aedeagus (fig. 12) resembling that of *K. kuscheli*, but the median lobe sharply triangularly narrowed and laterally expanded in about anterior quarter and with more setae than in the compared species.

Female: Sternite 8 at posterior margin triangularly prominent and rounded. Valvifer pointed. Tergite 10 triangular.

In nearly all respects resembles *K. kuscheli*, but the elytral punctation is slightly coarser and slightly denser, interstices on average not at all twice as wide as diameter of punctures and with faint but distinct ground sculpture.

Comparative notes: This new species belongs to the complex of *K. kuscheli* and may be distinguished from its closest relatives by the aedeagus, from *K. kieneri* sp. n. by its larger size, from *K. biimpressus* sp. n. and *K. carltoni* by the single impression of the pronotum, from all others by the aedeagus.

Etymology: Named in honour of one of its collectors, Richard Leschen.

***Kiwiaesthetus ramsayi* sp. n.** (figs 13, 23)

Type material: Holotype (♂): New Zealand: FD: Simonin Pass, W. Olivine Range, 1067 m, litter in *Nothofagus* forest, 23.I.1975, G. W. Ramsay 75/37; Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀: ibidem # 75/34; 1 ♂, 1 ♀: Tempest Spur, W. Olivine Range, 1220-1468 m, litter, 25.I.1975, G. W. Ramsay 75/33.- HT and PTT in DSIR, 1 PT in cP.

Description: Length: 2.1-2.4 mm (forebody: 1.1 mm). PM of the HT: WH: 52; DE: 39.5; LE: 22; LT: 4; PW: 45; PL: 55; EW: 46; EL: 34; SL: 30.

Male: Ventral characters as in *K. kuscheli* (fig. 22) but the apical emargination of sternite 8 is slightly deeper (21: 42). Aedeagus (fig. 13), median lobe very close to that of *K. kuscheli* but the outline distinctly different.

Exoskeletal characters approximately as in *K. kuscheli*.

Comparative notes: Although extremely close to *K. kuscheli* the differences in the shape of their aedeagi make it necessary to separate these specimens from *S. kuscheli*.

Etymology: Named in honour of its collector, G. W. Ramsay.

***Kiwiaesthetus whitehorni* (BROUN, 1912) comb. n.** (fig. 14)

Dimerus whitehorni Broun, 1912: 400

Stenaesthetus whitehorni; Scheerpeltz, 1933: 1202

Agnosthaetus whitehorni; Bernhauer, 1939: 214

Mesoaesthetus whitehorni; Newton, 1996: 159

Material: 2 ♂♂-syntypes: New Zealand: WE: Retaruke near Erua, March 1910, Broun coll. Brit. Mus. 1922.-482. 1 ♂, 1 ♀: NE: Paradise Peak, 4500', 6.XI.1938, E. S. Gourlay (DSIR); 1 ♂: CL: Mt. Moehau, 800 m, mountainous rain forest, sifting, 21.XII.1986, S. Kiener (cP).

Description: Length: 1.7-2.0 mm (forebody: 0.8-0.9 mm). PM of one ♂-syntype: HW: 44; DE: 33; EL: 17; TL: 3; PW: 37; PL: 43; EW: 36; EW: 30; SL: 24.

Male: Sternites 3-6 simple. Sternite 7 with a small posteriomedian area set with short, stout setae, posterior margin shallowly sinuous. Sternite 8 with a deep, rounded emargination in about apical two fifths (depth of emargination: width of emargination: length of sternite = 35:22:88), broader than in fig. 20. Sternite 9 pointed. Tergite 10 narrowly rounded. Aedeagus (fig. 14).

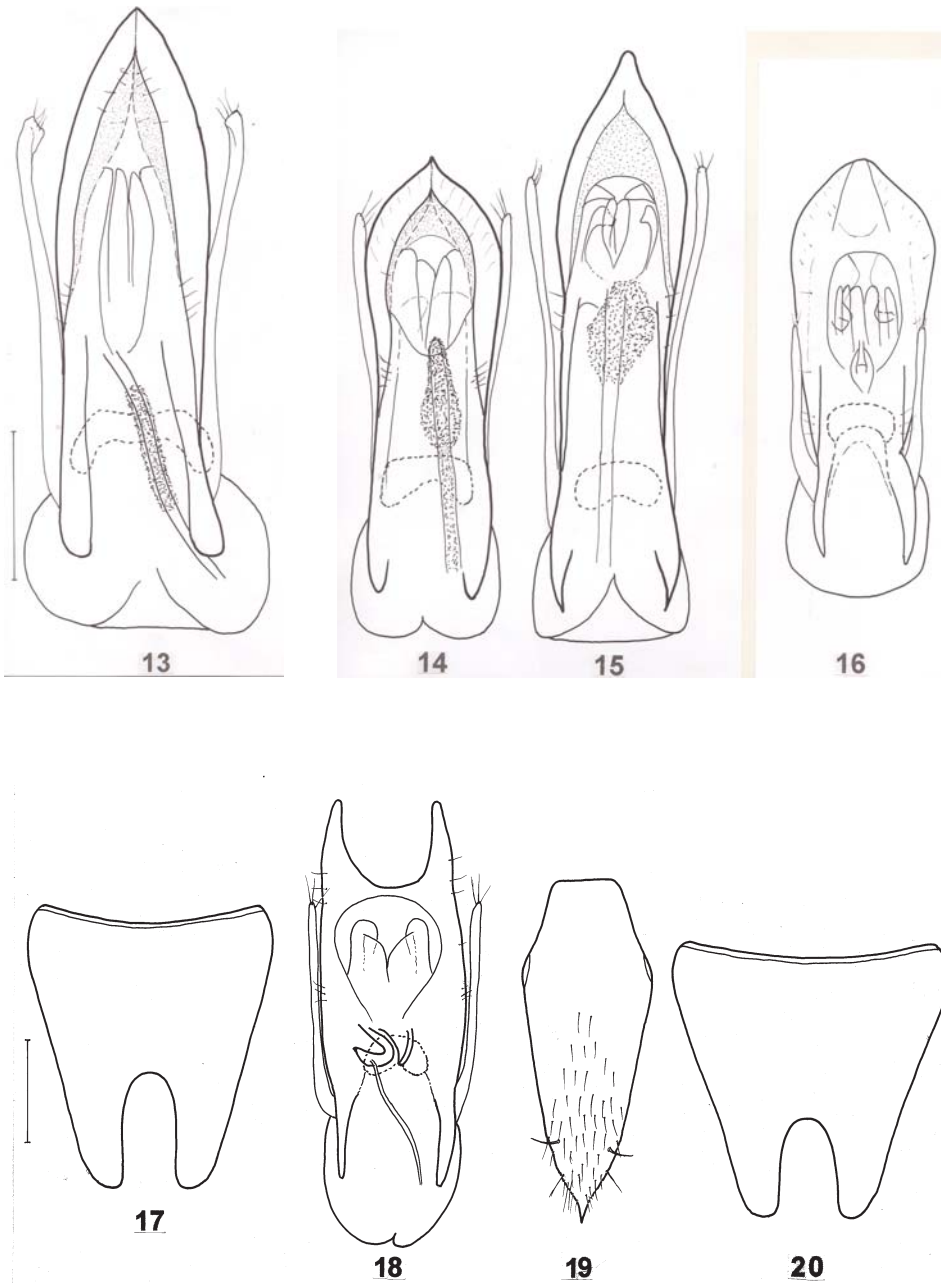
Female: Sternite 8 subtriangularly rounded at posterior margin. Valvifer pointed. Tergite 10 narrowly rounded posteriorly.

In nearly all respects as *K. kuscheli*, but smaller and with different sexual characters.

Comparative notes: In his description Broun identified this species as a new genus and used for it FAUVEL's name *Dimerus*, although he stated that this name has been published earlier (1900) by FIORI for a genus of Pselaphids. *K. whitehorni* belongs to the complex of *K. kuscheli*, in which it is well characterized by the shape of its aedeagus and the ventral abdominal characters of the male. It is distinguished from the other *Kiwiaesthetus* species by the single impression of the pronotum and the male sexual characters.

***Kiwiaesthetus kieneri* sp. n.** (figs 15, 24)

Type material: Holotype (♂) and 1 ♀-paratype: New Zealand: NE: Nelson Lakes National Park, Mt. Robert, ca. 1400 m, Robert Ridge, sifting litter and tussocks, 23.-28.II.1987, S. Kiener; paratypes: 1 ♂: NE: Mt. Murchison, 914 m, tussock litter 26.III.1975, K.W. Walker 75/23; 1 ♂: BR:



Figs. 13-20: Ventral aspect of aedeagus (13-16, 18), sternite 8 (17, 20) and sternite 9 of male (19): *Kiwiaesthetus ramsayi* n. sp. (13, PT, Tempest Spur), *K. whitehorni* (Broun) (14, syntype), *K. kieneri* n. sp. (15, PT, Mt. Robert), *K. biimpressus* n. sp. (16, 17, PT, Craigleburn State Forest), *K. carltoni* n. sp. (18, 19, HT).- Scale = 0.1 mm (13 = 14-16, 18; 17 = 19, 20)

Paparoa National Park, Punakaiki 2 km NE, 50 m, berlese *Metrosideros robusta* leaf litter, 12.I.1998, R. Leschen & C. Carlton; 1 ♀: TK: Egmont National Park, East Egmont Plateau, 1172 m, mountainous rain forest, litter, 24.I.1987, S. Kiener; 1 ♀: WD: Okuku Scenic Reserve, Oтира, 46.7 km W, 42°43.0 S, 171°14.0 E, Berlese *Laurelia novae-zealandiae* leaf litter, 12.I.1998, R. Leschen & C. Carlton.- HT and PTT in cP (in MHNG), 1 PT in DSIR, 2 PTT in SEMK.

Description: Length: 1.9-2.1 mm (forebody: 0.8-0.9 mm). PM of the HT: WH: 44; DE: 34; EL: 19; TL: 3.5; PW: 36; PL: 43; EW: 36; EL: 28; SL: 25.

Male: Sternite 3-5 simple. Sternite 6 with a very small posteromedian area with short, stout setae. Sternite 7 with a narrow impression in about posterior third, which has numerous moderately short, stout setae, posterior middle shallowly emarginate (fig. 24). Sternite 8 with a deep rounded emargination in posterior half. Sternite 9 triangularly pointed. Tergite 10 rounded at posterior margin. Aedeagus (fig. 15), median lobe slender, triangularly narrowed, apex narrowly rounded, parameres much shorter than the median lobe, with 3 apical setae.

Female: Sternite 8 triangularly narrowed posteriorly. Valvifer pointed. Tergite 10 rounded at posterior margin.

In nearly all respects as *K. kuscheli*, but narrower and smaller in size and the abdomen more densely punctate, interstices nearly as or as wide as diameter of punctures.

Comparative notes: This new species may be distinguished from the species of the *kuscheli*-complex by its lesser size, denser abdominal punctation and the male sexual characters, from *K. biimpressus* sp. n. and *K. carltoni* sp. n. by the medial impression of the pronotum.

Etymology: Named in honour of its collector, the late Severin Kiener, who donated some specimens to my specialist collection.

***Kiwiaesthetus biimpressus* sp. n.** (figs 1-5, 18, 19, 25, 26)

Type material: Holotype (♂) and 1 ♀-paratype: New Zealand: FD: Simonin Pass, W. Olivine Range, 1067 m, litter, 23.I.1975, G. W. Ramsay 75/34. Paratypes: 1 ♂, 1 ♀: WD: Haast Pass, Cryptogam litter, 21.X.1970, D. S. Horning; 1 ♀: FD: Tempest Spur, W. Olivine Range, 1463 m, litter, 29.I.1975, J. S. Dugdale; 1 ♀: MB: Mt. Stokes, moss, 11.X.1967, J. I. Townsend 67/247; 1 ♀: NE: Hope Saddle, 2028', moss, 7.IX.1968, J. I. Townsend 68/36; 5 ♂♂, 1 ♀: MC: Craigieburn State Forest, Dracophyllum Flat Tk., 800-850 m, 43°10.0 S, 171°42.0 E, berlese unsifted moss, 10.I.1998, R. Leschen & C. Carlton; 1 ♀: NC: Arthur's Pass, 2.9 km N Bealey, 840 m, 42°55.0 S, 171°33.0 E, *Nothofagus* leaf litter, 11.I.1998, R. Leschen & C. Carlton.- HT and PTT in DSIR, PTT also in SEMK and in cP.

Description: Length: 1.7-2.0 mm (forebody: 0.8-0.9 mm). PM of the HT: HW: 45; DE: 35; EL: 18; TL: 4; PW: 39; PL: 46; EW: 40; EL: 33; SL: 28.

Male: Sternite 3-5 simple. Sternite 6 shallowly sinuous at posterior margin and with a small area of short and stout setae apicomediaally. Sternite 7 with a narrow and shallow emargination apicomediaally, a small area around this emargination with moderately long, stout setae (figs 25, 26). Sternite 8 (fig. 17). Sternite 9 about as in fig. 19. Tergite 10 rounded at posterior margin. Aedeagus (fig. 16) with a broad and short median lobe, parameres much shorter than the median lobe with 3 apical setae.

Female: Sternite 8 with a subtriangular apical projection. Valvifer pointed. Tergite 10 rounded at posterior margin.

In nearly all respects as *K. kuscheli* but more slender and smaller, frons densely reticulate but impunctate, pronotum with two oval impressions on either side of the middle, nearly as long as antennal segments 10 + 11 combined. Elytral punctation variable: nearly as

coarse as in *K. kuscheli* (W. Olivine Ra.; Mt. Stokes) or less coarse and less distinctly delimited (MC-, NC- specimens).

Comparative notes: This new species may be easily distinguished from all other *Kiwiaesthetus* by the two pronotal impressions and by the male sexual characters.

Etymology: Named after the two pronotal impressions (Lat. *bi- impressus* = with two impressions).

***Kiwiaesthetus carltoni* sp. n.** (figs 18-29)

Type material: Holotype (♂): New Zealand: FD: Borland Saddle Tk., Borland Road, 45°46.0 S, 167°23.0 E, berlese *Nothofagus* leaf litter, 24.I.1998, R. Leschen & C. Carlton: in SEMK.

Description: Length: 1.8-2.1 mm (forebody: 0.7-0.8 mm). PM of the HT: WH: 43; DE: 33; EL: 18; TL: 4; PW: 37; PL: 42; EW: 40; EL: 30; SL: 25.

Male: Sternite 3-5 simple. Sternite 6 with few large stout setae apicomediaally. Sternite 7 with few short, large setae posteromedially. Sternite 8 (fig. 20). Sternite 9 (fig. 19). Tergite 10 rounded at posterior margin. Aedeagus (fig. 18) with a short and broad median lobe, which is deeply excavate in anterior fifth, parameres much shorter than the median lobe with 3 apical setae.

Female: unknown.

In most respects as *K. kuscheli* but smaller and narrower, frons deeply reticulate but impunctate, pronotum almost even with two small and faint impressions in anterior half; elytral punctation moderately coarse and moderately dense, strongly reticulated interstices distinctly wider than diameter of punctures.

Comparative notes: This new species may be distinguished from all other species of the genus by the almost even pronotum surface and the male sexual characters.

Etymology: Named in honour of one of its collectors, C. Carlton.

Kiwiaesthetus spec.

In the collection of the DSIR there are some females which belong to species of the *kuscheli*-complex:

- 1 ♀: AU: Trig, Kaimai Range Maramara, Waikara, 5.II.1922, A. E. Brookes
- 1 ♀: ND: Tangihua Range, N. Auckland, 1800-2000', 27.X.1936, E. Fairburn
- 1 ♀: WE: Erua, Main Trunk Line, 3192 (syntype of *K. whitehorni* ?)
- 1 ♀: NE: Paradise Peak, 4500', 6.XI.1938, E. E. Gourlay
- 1 ♀: NE: Mt. Arthur, 3000', 3.III.1935, E. S. Gourlay
- 1 ♀: NE: Tophouse, 14.II.1957, E. S. Gourlay
- 1 ♀: NE: D'Urville Is., Cook Strait, leaf mould, X.1942, A. C. O'Connor
- 1 ♀: FD: Camp 1020 m, Tutoko Bench, Daran Mts, moss, 15.I.1977, T. Crosby 77/13.

Key to the species of *Kiwiaesthetus*

- 1 (2) Pronotum with 2 oval longitudinal impressions on either side of the middle. ♂: Sternites 6 and 7 (figs 25, 26), aedeagus (fig. y). 1.7-2.0 mm *biimpressus* sp. n.
New Zealand: FD, WD, MC, NN
- 2 (1) Pronotum different
- 3 (12) Pronotum with a moderately large medial impression
- 4 (11) Larger and broader, interstices of abdominal punctation slightly to distinctly wider than diameter of punctures. 4 species which may be only distinguished by their male sexual characters *kuscheli*- complex
- 5 (6) ♂: Anterior portion of median lobe widened (fig. 14). 1.7-2.0 mm . . . *whitehorni* (Broun)
New Zealand: TO, NN, BP
- 6 (5) ♂: Anterior portion of median lobe narrowed
- 7 (8) ♂: Apical portion of median lobe acute, sides nearly straight (fig.12).
2.1-2.5 mm *lescheni* sp. n.
New Zealand: NC
- 8 (7) ♂: Apical portion of median lobe subtriangularly narrowed, sides convex
- 9 (10) ♂: Median lobe broadened in about anterior third (fig. 11). 2.2-2.6 mm . . . *kuscheli* sp. n.
New Zealand: OL, WD
- 10 (9) ♂: Median lobe not broadened in anterior third (fig. 13). 2.1-2.4 mm . . . *ramsayi* sp. n.
New Zealand: FD
- 11 (4) Shorter and narrower species, abdomen more densely punctate.
♂: Sternite 7 (fig. 24), aedeagus (fig.15). 1.9-2.1 mm *kieneri* sp. n.
New Zealand: NE, BR, TK, WD
- 12 (3) Pronotum without distinct impressions. ♂: aedeagus (fig. 18). 1.8-2,1 mm *carltoni* sp. n.
New Zealand: FD

A c k n o w l e d g e m e n t s

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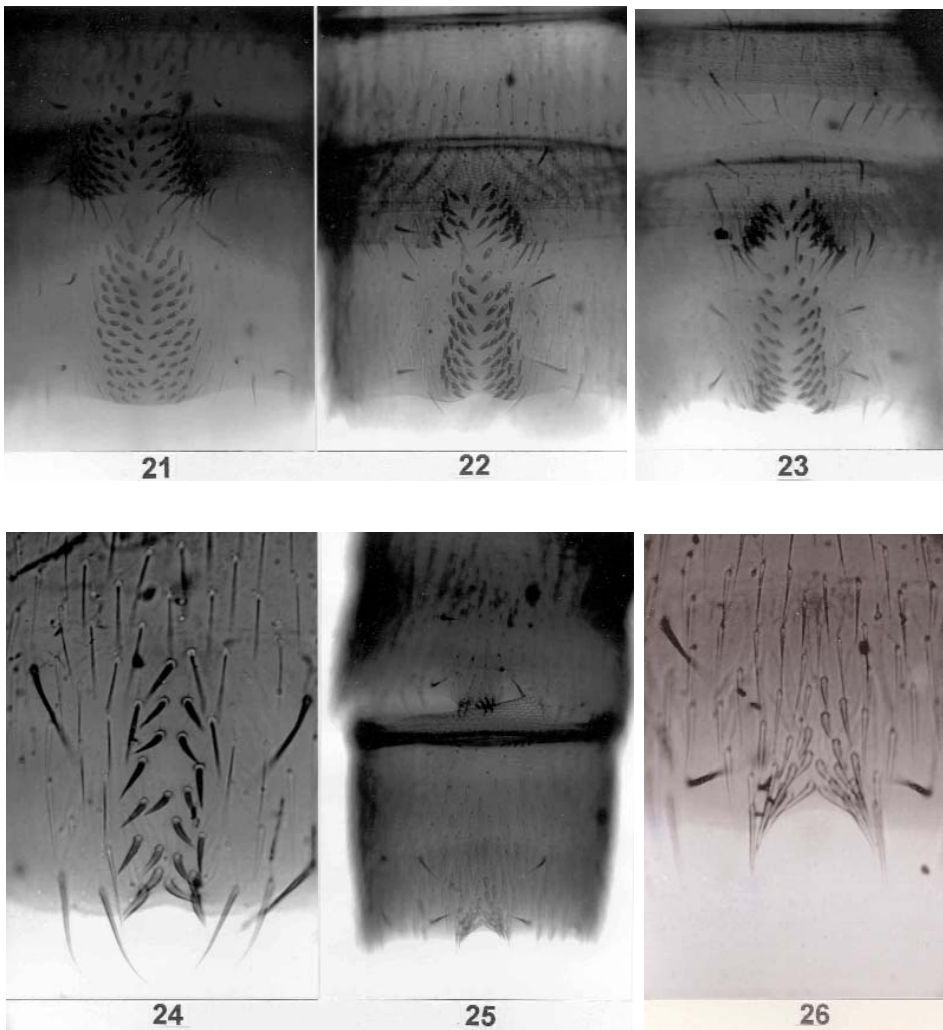
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Figs. 21-26: Sternites 6 and 7 (21-23, 25), posterior middle of sternite 7 (24, 26): *Kiwiaesthetus lescheni* n. sp. (21, PT, Arthur's Pass), *K. kuscheli* n. sp. (22, PT, Haast Pass), *K. ramsayi* n. sp. (23, PT, Simonin Pass), *K. kieneri* n. sp. (24, PT, Mt. Robert), *K. biimpressus* n. sp. (25, 26, PT, Craighburn State Forest).

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